KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

☞ The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞ The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS
ADDRESSED TO THE
Rev. T. B. CRAIGHEAD;
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some dissenting objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62½ cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customery low prices.—Also a quantity of Saline salt.
July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
tf

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.
tf July 22d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

Just received at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, the several half volumes of this work, up to vol. 13, part 1. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies assoon as possible.
October 22d.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,
WHO has been accustomed both to house & plantation business—for particulars,
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
Oct. 23th, 1810. tf

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO,
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete setts of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Holstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skil in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.
September 3, 1810.

Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, *From Phila.*
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF
THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
OR
GENERAL REPOSITORY
OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.
PRICE $3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF
REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA,
FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Scott county, sct.

Taken up by Michael Goddard,
near Georgetown, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, her fore feet are white, and the off hind foot; a small blaze and long bobb tail; about 13¾ hands high, appraised to $25.
CARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the Whitesmith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by
GEO. POYZER.
November 9th, 1810. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 15th day of December next, at the house of John M'Cullough, living in Fayette county,
One hundred and thirty acres of Land,
Lying on the waters of Hickman, adjoining Elijah Pogue and James Bell, about 4 miles and an half from Lexington. A small part cash in hand, and a long credit will be given for the remainder—The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known
JOHN M. FRANKS.
November 13, 1810. 2tp

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tilford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson M'Cullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810. tf

STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a *superior manner*, to any done in this *State heretofore.*
M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallaten, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced. tf
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, Short and Market streets, Lexington.
AMONG WHICH IS
The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthsic.
Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE of SPRUCE in Pots.
Andrew M'Calla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
FOR
Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.
ALSO
Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
☞ Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.
August 17th, 1810

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMMITED to the jail of Jessamine county, on the 17th of August, 1810, by John Metcalf a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself DAVE, about forty five years of age, had on a brown cloth coat, a striped pair of cotton overalls, a small wool hat, a coarse shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in his right hip, and says he was formerly the property of Charles Harris of Virginia, near Staunton, but says at this time he is free.
J. M'KINNEY, Dep. for
J. MARTIN, Sh'ff. J. c.
October 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young *STUD HORSE*, five years old, full sixteen hands high, well formed, was got by the imported horse Royalist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing to purchase the above property may find the subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven miles west of Lexington and one mile from John Parker's mill. Land's in the Green river country or in the state of Ohio will be received in payment.
FREDERIC WALTZ.
August 16th, 1810. 12

FOR SALE,
A Likely NEGRO WOMAN & THREE CHIDREN.
Enquire of the Printer.
tf Sept. 24th, 1810,

TO RENT,

A PLANTATION in Jessamine county, two miles from the court house, with about one hundred acres of cleared land. It will answer for two or three families to live on, but I would rather rent it all to one. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Fayette county, on south Elkhorn, near Higbee's mill.
ELIJAH CARTMELL.
November 9th, 1810. tf

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the *Watch making and repairing business*—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

☞ Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.
August 6th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.
All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash, 13th August, 1810.—tf

MARSH & STUDMAN,

WANT *EIGHT APPRENTICES*; four to the White and Blacksmith's trade, and four to the Turning business.—Young lads from 14 to 16 years of age will meet with great encouragement at their shop next below the Theatre on water street.
3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the friends of Literature and Science, that his School will be again opened for the reception of a small number of Students at his house, on the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessamine County, on the first Monday in November next, where a general course of Classical and Scientific instruction will continue to be conducted as heretofore, at the rate of $10 per Session, paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to enter their sons, are particularly requested to send them at the commencement of the Session.

☞ Boarding may *now* be had, in respectable houses in the neighbourhood, at Twenty-five dollars per Session.
S. WILSON.
Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

PURSUANT

TO a decree of the General Court, in the suit wherein James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg decd. defendants.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the said decree, will, on Thursday the 22d of November next, attend at the house of John Campbell, in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale, at six month's credit, the defendants' interest in

7,500 Acres of Land,

Located, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Hogg. Said land will be laid off in lots, to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises before the day of sale.
ANTHONY BARTLETT,
JOHN RUSSELL,
AMBROSE QUARLES,
PRESTON W. BROWN. } *Comm'rs.*
October 18th, 1810. 3t

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE OR RENT,

SITUATED on main street in Lexington, at present occupied by Dr. Cloud.—Possession given immediately. Terms made known on application to Robt. Gatewood, merchant, or HENRY D. ELBERT.
Cynthiana, Oct, 23d, 1810. tf

Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE A NUMBER OF
BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,
For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.
GEO: TROTTER, JR.
Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810. tf

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE share-holders are informed that on Saturday the first of December, their contributions become due, and on Saturday the 5th of January a general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Library room (agreeable to the charter) for the election of officers.
DAVID LOGAN, *Librarian.*
November 20th, 1810.
☞ A case is provided in the Library room, for the reception and preserving with safety such articles of curiosity as may be deposited,

LEXINGTON
Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erected a mill at their factory, by which they can grind above an hundred weight of paint a day, and are now ready to grind paint and prepare colours for town and country.—They have also prepared a most curious and useful article as covers for waggons, (by a process invented by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unimpenetrable to rain; and is highly worthy the attention of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gilding, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town and country—A man acquainted with House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business will meet with employment and good wages at the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory. tf

Persons bringing their own cloth for waggon covers, may have them prepared.

DUTCH WAX CLOTHS for side boards and table covers superior to any imported, prepared by
Messrs. Levett & Smith.

JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

CARRIES on the above business in the town of Lexington, two doors above the Insurance Bank, at the sign of the *Watch*. Orders in his line will be faithfully and punctually executed.
tf 50c. October 17th, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
EIGHT OR TEN
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

TO whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.
S. OWENS.
Lexington, October 20th. tf

FOR SALE,
Or to Rent for a term of years,

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN, situated adjoining the public square, in the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the property of General Gabriel Evans; the situation healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well calculated for a tavern and store, and the state road leading from Paris to the eastern states, passing immediately by the door, and considerably travelled. The payments, either rents or purchase money, shall be low and easy, and made to suit the purchaser. The store room may be rented with or without the tavern. There is sufficient ground for garden and clover lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.
N. FOSTER.
October 25, 1810. 3m

I WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND, viz.
10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.
5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.
1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.
TUNSTAL QUARLES.
Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

FOR SALE,
TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

WITHIN six or seven miles of Lexington, on which is a convenient dwelling house, and other out houses, an excellent barn, mill and distillery. About 40 acres of the land is in meadow and pasture, and for rearing hemp, is equal if not superior to any land in the state. Good springs of running water, which have been more than sufficient during the present dry fall for 300 head of stock. A credit of two and three years will be given by paying interest.

ALSO—1000 acres of land, in several surveys, lying in Tennessee, on Elk river, for which, land in Fayette county, or other merchantable property will be received. For further information, apply to the PRINTER. 4 w

MUSIC.
JOHN J. ABERCROMBY,
FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, *master of music,*

INTENDS teaching the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington on the following Instruments, viz. the PIANO FORTE, the COMMON & PIANO GUITAR, and VIOLIN. Those who have the least capacity, he will engage to make them play twelve tunes the first quarter on the two first instruments.—His daughter will teach at his own house, young beginners. He composes very pleasing tunes for his pupils.

J. J. A. has been many years leader of St. Cecilia Concerts in Charleston S. Carolina; and has taught with the greatest success, and highest approbation from the citizens of Richmond, and hopes by his attention and talents to give general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Lexington. For terms apply to him at his house on High street, lately occupied by Nath. Morrison.

N. B. Pianos tuned in town and country.
October 31st, 1810. tf.

REMOVAL.

THE shop of Doctors Dudley and Ridgely is removed to high street, near to my house, that I may with the greater convenience, pay due attention to it in the absence of Doctor Dudley.

I will let my farm adjoining the town, and sell several valuable fellows, two women and five children.
E. RIDGELY.
Nov. 5th, 1810. 3t

FOREIGN.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Translations from official publications by the government of Carthagenia, received at the office of the Fed. Gaz.

BY THE SUPREME JUNTA
OF SANTA FE DE BOGATA.

The supreme junta of this capital, which has not ceased for a moment mingling its tears with that of all good men, from the period it had become acquainted with the sad events of that city, and who in despair had almost looked upon as lost, her labors directed chiefly to the salvation of that people and of the victims devoted to the poignard, cannot now help manifesting its grief to that generous people, which paid so dearly for her first steps towards our liberty. Oh! why should such a distance separate us from that city! Were they near us, then would those rulers of Quito—those usurpers of the legitimate authority of the people suffer for their timerity! A thousand patriots to day offer to march to that city without pay, remuneration, or any other reward than to avenge their brethren. Let Quito at least, in her lamentations receive this comfort—that all America has risen in arms, and join one general cry of vengeance; for, ah! its loss is nearly irreparable. Salenas Morales, Quiroga, how can we replace you! The *Franklins* & *Washingtons* of our revolution have not lived to behold its completion. This eternal grief will ever steal upon the enthusiastic raptures of our future felicity: And when our descendants shall repeat the glorious events of our revolution, alas! the recollection of those venerable names must embitter the exclamation! Quito, one day grateful, will erect statues to their memory, and America confess herself indebted to them for her freedom. Let the generous people be careful of their descendants and let the gratitude of a country cherish the shoots which spring from their trunks; cut down from you by the axe of tyranny. However, in the enthusiastic expressions of our gratitude, let not the supreme junta be forgetful of the other illustrious victims of the 12th. Victims whose names shall be transmitted to posterity. Let those chiefly be remembered who were, when defenceless and in prison, sacrificed by those cowardly assassins, who were not ashamed to perpetrate the horrid deed.

Three days solemn mourning the S. Junta decrees as a poor demonstration of their grief. A subscription shall be opened for the widows and orphans, made so by the second of August; which shall ever after be an anniversary, on which to express our grief. The church shall by solemn rites purify their remains, including those [illegible] Quito, at Socorro, and on the plains.—God preserve your excellency.

Santa Fe, Sept. 5, 1810.

DN. JOSE MIGUEL PEY, *vice-president*, S. S. M. J. C. judge and register of the city of Quito.]

The above is a copy of that received from Santa Fe.

CARTHAGENIA, Sept. 15, 1810.

PINNERS,
REVOLLO, *Secretaries.*
D CARLOS MONTUFAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUITO.

Inhabitants of Quito!

The fatal moment, so often dreaded by the just and upright, hath at length arrived, in which the unbridled rage of your infamous tyrants was to tear the entrails of an innocent people.

The victims sacrificed to the fury of a brutal soldiery too well display the wounds of a bleeding country—and the assassinations of your citizens, with the *bloody mantle*, carried through the provinces, to arouse a country to vengeance.

Terror and *death* have been the measures resorted to by a cruel and destroying government—let *terror* & *death* be our device. Chains and dungeons have been the means they have used to stifle the groans of humanity, crying for redress; let *chains* and *dungeons* then be the fate of our oppressors!

Vainly hath an angel of peace, borne on the wings of desire from Europe, poured balsam into your wounds. Tyrants, always haughty, always insensible, are gratified with a cowardly triumph. They call themselves peaceable; they are peaceable as the tyger, with talons still dripping with the blood of your brethren. Unhappy people! your misfortunes have aroused the mild nature of Americans, and the consuming fire of vengeance now circulates in their veins. Raise your humbled heads; throw off your sackcloth and ashes; behold the first heroes of our liberty extended in the dust; victims to the ferocious monsters whom hell has disgorged for our destruction! Behold the streets! they are covered with the carcases of your friends; your wives disgraced; your children butchered! Behold with shame the prostrated dignities of the man whom you invested with so many honors the last year. A whole country flies to your aid. It burns with the fire of liberty. Heroes spring up in our streets, and already a tyrant exists not in the North of our continent. The bloody manes of a Morales, a Quiroga, and a Salenas, point to their wounds and "cry aloud for vengeance!" Let us avenge ourselves. May the polluted blood of those who have precipitated them to the tomb, glut the soil, stained with their cruelties and crimes!

True copy of a letter from Don Carlos Montufar, from Popayan, of the 20th Aug.

TORRES, *Secretary.*

(A copy of the same received from St. Fe.)

Carthagenia, 15th Sept. 1810.

PINNERES,
REVOLLO, *Secretaries.*

In consequence of the said communications the supreme junta assure that of Santa Fe. that they correspond with them in sentiments, & will afford them every assistance to exterminate the barbarous authors of so many atrocities. To the troops in Quito and the neighboring provinces they send invitations to withdraw their obedience to the tyrants of that unhappy soil, and that for the repose of the souls of the illustrious victims, who have been sacrificed to despotism, solemn mass be celebrated, and a funeral at which this junta shall assist, all the members wearing deep mourning for the space of three days. The Junta pledges itself to take whatever steps they may judge most suitable to foster and sustain the holy cause, common to all the provinces of our New Kingdom.

Jose Maria Garcia de Toledo,
President.
Revollo, Pinneres, Secretaries.
Carthagenia, 15th Sept. 1810.

MASSENA'S PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation of the Prince of Esling, we understand, has been well received in Portugal:

"*Portuguese*,—The armies of Napoleon the Great are on your frontiers, and we are on the point of entering your country as friends not as conquerors. They do not come to make war upon you, but to fight those who have induced you to take up arms. Portuguese, awake to your true interests. What has Britain done for you that you endure her troops on your native soil? She has destroyed your manufactures, ruined your commerce, paralized your industry, for the sole purpose of sending into your country articles of her own manufacture, and making you her tributaries. What does she do at present that you should embrace the unjust cause which has roused the whole continent in arms against her? She deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign in which she seems determined to incur no risk. She puts your battallions in advantageous positions [illegible] her interest, however disastrous the consequences may be to you; and to complete your misfortunes and her insatiable ambition, she sends her ships into your ports to transport to her colonies such of you as may escape from the dangers to which she has exposed you on the continent. Does not the conduct of her army before Cindad Rodrigo sufficiently explain to you what you are to expect from such allies? Did they not encourage the garrison, and the unfortunate inhabitants of that fortress, by deceitful promises, and did they discharge a single musket to assist them? Again; lately have they placed any of their troops in Almeida, except a commander who is put there to invite you to as ill-judged a resistance as that of Cindad Rodrigo? What! is it not an insult to place a Briton thus in the scale against 6000 of your countrymen! Portuguese, be not longer deceived. The powerful sovereign whose laws, strength and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Put yourself under his protection. Receive his troops like friends, and you will find security both for your persons and property. You are not ignorant of the miseries of war; you know that they extend to every thing that is most dear to you, your children, relatives, friends, property, private and political lives. Come to a determination then that will secure to you all the advantages of peace. Remain quiet in your habitations; attend to your domestic affairs, and consider those only as your enemies who excite you to a war, by every event of which your country must suffer.

"The Marshal Prince of Esling, Commander in chief of the Army of Portugal.

MASSENA."

Cindad Rodrigo, August 1.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Orozimbo, in 41 days from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday.

She brings Liverpool dates to the 17th Sept. inclusive, but no news of much importance. We shall find room for extracts in our next. The only intelligence worth particular notice are the following:

The king of Denmark has imposed an embargo on all the ports of Holstein.—Some expedition is meditated by him and great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the immense amount of English manufactures, deposited at Heligoland for the purpose of trade with the continent.

The equipment of a fleet at Antwerp proceeds rapidly; 7000 men being daily engaged on it.

The king of the Sicilies [Murat] prosecutes with great zealous preparations for the invasion of Sicily.

Twenty sail of the great French fleet have sailed from Boulogne harbor; attempts were made by the British fleet to intercept them, but without success, one French vessel only being destroyed or captured.

There are surmises in the British prints of an intention of the French emperor to to invade Russia.

No advices from Spain or Portugal of a later date than before.

DOMESTIC.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

It is with the highest satisfaction we learn from several parts of our own state, and from Georgia, that as soon as the late conflagration in this city became known, a disposition was every where shewn to ameliorate the unhappy situation of many of the sufferers by it. The benevolent inhabitants of the city of Savannah, in the course of a few hours collected upwards of *six hundred dollars*, which they immediately forwarded to the intendant; and, since the receipt of that sum, another of near *seven hundred dollars*, has also been received from the same gentleman who transmitted the former sum. In this city the subscriptions have also been liberal; but we have just been informed of another act of benevolence on this occasion, which certainly reflects the highest honor on the heart and feelings of the gentleman who is the author of it. When the papers containing the accounts of the fire reached GENERAL HAMPTON, at his seat, near Columbia, he immediately directed the gentleman who is his correspondent in this city, to subscribe and pay for him, to the city council, for the use and benefit of the sufferers by the fire, the sum of *five hundred dollars*. This, in itself, was a handsome contribution from an individual—but the General's desire to assist the unfortunate did not stop here. When he entered the service of the United States, it was generally known that he did so entirely from patriotic motives, and that the pay and allowances due him, instead of being drawn by him for his own emolument, would be appropriated to some public institution; but when he heard of the late calamity which had befallen the city, it is to be presumed, that he considered that it could never be better applied than in relieving those distressed by it; he therefore immediately drew an order on the Secretary at War, for the amount due him for his services, in favor of Paul Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, and directed him to transmit the amount, which is upwards of *six thousand dollars*, to the intendant of Charleston, to be applied towards relieving the sufferers by the fire.

In the Boston Chronicle we find the following directions given by a native of Peru for the treatment of the valuable breed of sheep of Alcapas, Vieunias and Llamas, particularly of the two former, as practised in his native country.

DIRECTIONS.

A building should be erected proportioned to the number of sheep to be kept, and of sufficient height to admit a man freely without stooping; for in this manner they are better sheltered than if the building were higher. The floor should be slooping, that the water may run to its drain. The shepherd should not turn out the sheep until the due has been dried by the sun; for this injures them very much, and many die in consequence of eating grass with the dew upon it. In rainy weather it will be necessary to turn them out a little while, to take their food, but they must be driven in again as quickly as possible, as the rain is very prejudicial to them. Every two months, a small portion of salt should be given to them, for this nourishes them much, and preserves them from various insects. They are shorn of their wool once a year, care being taken to leave it at least half an inch long upon their back, that they may be comfortable. It must be observed, that only a third part of the flock are first shorn; the second within one week, & so on with the remainder; this process is necessary, in order that they may keep each other warm: and it is at this period that great care should be taken that squalls and sudden changes of weather do not surprize them in the fields, otherwise a great number will die.—They bring forth their young about the time of Christmas and St. John's when care must be taken to keep the ewes with their little ones in a separate place contiguous to the flock, where they may graze for two or three days, till they get strength to follow the others. The greatest care should always be taken that they do not sleep in the open air, and that they should be guarded against frost and hail storms.

By observing these rules I do not doubt but a good breed may be obtained in this climate, and that will multiply without any risk.

Connecticut prosperity and patriotism.

By a report from the treasurer of the state of Connecticut, exhibited to the general assembly, at their present session, it appears, that "the sum divided to school societies on the first day of the present month was $ 37,101 18. exceeding the dividend made last October, $ 12,393 49: that the cash in the treasury, appropriated to civil list expences, the 30th Sept. this year, exceeded that of the last, $ 10,173 96; and that on the 30th of said month, there was nothing due from any town or sheriff to the state for taxes, or any other account on the books of the treasury."

BRITISH BON-FIRES.—Official information has been received in New-York of the destruction by fire, on the 13th inst. of the powder manufactory of New Lebanon, in the county of Columbia, containing raw materials and powder belonging to the state of New-York, and the proprietors to a vast amount. The owners of American establishments for the promotion of domestic manufactures, &c. should insure in the *London Phœnix Insurance Office*: If the directors dared to refuse the insurance, the different state legislatures ought to prevent the exercise of their right to assure and abrogate their charter. By such a procedure alone the frequent burnings and bon-fires will be prevented in future. If the legislatures do not attend to this important consideration, they will not have done their duty. *Ev. Star.*

A Mr. Shield, formerly of the firm of Shield & Co. London, one of the manufacturers of the Stanhope Presses, and Printers' Smith in general has arrived at New-York from London. He is said to be an artist of great talents and experience in his profession. He intends, it is also reported, to form an establishment in New-York, where he designs in future to reside.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Case of the schooner Laura Ann.

On the 15th of December, 1809, the Laura-Ann sailed from the port of New-York loaded with cotton, bound to St. Sebastians. Being dismasted in a gale of wind, she put into Lisbon on the 16th January last to refit. When ready for sea the captain was notified by admiral Berkly that all the ports in Spain, from Guyon to the French coast, were, by an order in council of the 24th February last, declared in a state of rigorous blockade. The Laura-Ann, then proceeded for the port of Tonningen. On the entrance of the channel, and during her passage, she was frequently boarded, strictly examined by the British cruizers, and suffered to pass. On the 24th April the Laura-Ann arrived in the Eyder, and on the 30th she reached Tonningen.

The commissioners appointed by the king of Denmark to examine the papers of neutral ships, having ordered the vessel away, in consequence of having been in the port of Lisbon, the Laura-Ann, was forced to seek another port for the discharge of her cargo. On the 17th May she sailed from Tonningen for the port of Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania. On the 6th June, then in the Baltic, she was brought too by the British frigate Pyramus, commanded by captain Dashwood, in company with several other ships of war. Capt. D. boarded the Laura-Ann himself, examined her papers, and not finding a British licence, demanded where it was? Upon being informed that it was a paper which the American government did not acknowledge, he replied, "dont you know you have no right to trade with any foreign power without first going into England and paying your duties? However," added he, "as affairs are in a good train between the two governments, I may as well let you go"—Capt. Dashwood then quitted the schr.; [illegible] before he hailed from his boat the sloop of war Prometheus, saying, "Here is an American who has been to Lisbon, Tonningen, and five or six other places, and now wants to go to Stralsund, and as many more. Take him to the Minotaur; tell capt. Barrett I think him a good prize.—Damn him! he ought to be sent in.—Send him in!" The Prometheus sent her boat to the Laura-Ann, and took the captain on board the Minotaur. A boat from the Minotaur was sent to the Laura-Ann, with a prize master and 12 men, and returned with the second mate and 10 men of the schr. on board the Minotaur. The capt. of the Laura-Ann was then sent back to the schr. and on the following day the prize master received his instruction to proceed to London for adjudication. During the voyage the vessel experienced very heavy gales of wind; and from the ignorance and unskilful management of the prize master, was so strained as to make nearly five feet water in her hold. On the 28th of June the Laura-Ann arrived at Blackwall (vessel and cargo in a most deplorable state) and being libelled was tried on the 2d August, before Sir William Scott, who after a very short statement of the cause, restored the whole property, ordering, however, the claimants to pay costs, "justice so requiring;" these are the very words of Sir Wm. Scott.

On taking possession of the vessel, the captain called a survey, which was appointed at Lloyd's Coffee-House. The surveyors reported the schr. was much strained; that the foremast was sprung and that, to repair the damages she had sustained, it was necessary to discharge the cargo, which was done by this order. On landing the cargo, it was found in so damaged a state, by reason of the seawater in the vessel's hold, as to render it not only unfit to be re-shipped, but necessary to make immediate sale of it on the best possible terms, in order to prevent a total loss of the property.

County and city of New-York, ss.

Jacob Williams, seaman, deposeth and sayeth, that he, the deponent sailed on a voyage from New-York to Europe as second mateon board the schr. Laura-Ann. That the said schr. being dismasted put into Lisbon to refit, from whence she sailed for Tonningen. That on the 17th May the said schr. was taken possession of by the Minotaur, British ship of war, commanded by captain John Barrett. That this deponent, together with ten of the crew belonging to the Laura-Ann, were removed to the Minotaur, where they were detained six days upon prisoner's allowance. That on the 11th day of June the master of arms applied to this deponent and the other men to enter into the British service, to which proposal they all refused their consent—on which they were told to be ready to go on shore the next morning at 4 o'clock. On the 12th of June the said deponent together with the said ten men, were ordered into the boat. That this deponent represented to the commanding officer, that neither he nor his companions had any thing to eat that day; that they had no money to buy provisions, and were ignorant of the language of the country. To which the officer replied, they must either go on shore then, or they would be kept on board altogether. This deponent further sayeth, that he, together with the said ten men, were landed at a place called Carlshan, about 25 miles to the westward of Colseron; and they remained there without any provisions until 6 o'clock that evening, when the brig Matilda of Boston happened to stop for water, and the captain——Lee, humanely took him the said deponent and four others on board his vessel: and by his exertions the remaining six men were put on board other vessels then laying in port. That this deponent together with two others, took a passage on board a Lube ship for Sheerness, from whence he rejoined the said schooner Laura-Ann, in the river Thames.—Further this deponent sayeth not.

JACOB WILLIAMS.
Sworn before me, Oct. 25, 1810.
CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

POLITICAL.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]
October, 24.

Aware of the situation in which Great Britain would be placed in relation to the United States, by a revocation of the French decrees, and apprehensive that she may be put too manifestly in the wrong, attempts have been made by the federal prints to produce an impression, that a bare repeal by Great Britain of her orders in council would comprehend such a modification of her unlawful edicts as would come within the meaning of the act of congress of May last. A slight consideration will shew this impression is founded in error.

The act of congress requires such a revocation or modification of the edicts by the belligerents as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States. If we give credit to the letter of the duke of Cadore, as extracted from the British papers, such a revocation by France will have taken place on the first of the ensuing month, as is contemplated by our act. If in the same manner the British government does not, within three months thereafter, revoke its edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-intercourse act will probably be revived as to that nation. Will the revocation of the orders in council be such a modification of the British edicts, as that they will cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States? By no means, we reply. The British violations of our neutral commerce have not been confined to her orders in council.—To place her on such a footing in relation to our neutral commerce, as would authorise the executive to issue his proclamation declaring the fact of her having so modified her edicts, as that they have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, she must revoke her blockading proclamations, which she has herself declared to be illegal; and as the impressment of our seamen is a violation of the maritime rights of the United States, and of course of our neutral commerce, it appears to us, that she might even be required totally to abandon that practice before the provisons of the act of May last could be considered as complied with.

But the federal prints argue, that G. Britain never will yield the principle of blockade by proclamation, which they pronounce to be a part of the old maritime law. They seem afraid, lest the least measure of justice should be dealt to the United States by Great Britain; and really, in their zeal for her adherence to injustice, overleap the barriers of truth, and trample facts under foot with the greatest indifference. They have undertaken, trusting to the ignorance or short memories of their readers, to state that the United States have never protested against the principle of paper blockades.—We affirm, on the contrary; that the U. States have never ceased to contend for the true definition of blockade, the legitimacy of which, was in 1804 officially acknowledged by the British government, and the violation of it declared to be a *grievance*. And is this acknowledged grievance that which the federal editors declare Great Britain never will abandon? Are her own official acts, disclaiming the principle, held of no account? Or is the new school of public law, one of whose prominent features is a total disregard of neutral rights, more to their taste? Let them give general publicity to the official document which we published a week ago—let them apprize their readers that the British government in 1804, through their minister, Mr. Merry, has denied the legality of any blockade, unless in respect to particular ports actually invested, even in which case, vessels bound to such ports ought not, they acknowledge, to be captured until previously warned not to enter them; let the people know that a violation of this principle was acknowledged to be a *grievance*, of which the U. States had a right to complain. This simple document, and it is but one of a host of stubborn facts, selected on account of its peculiar application, has put to rout all the forces of those prints, which had as usual arrayed themselves in opposition to American rights, and on the side of European domination. They have not, with but one or two exceptions that we have seen, republished it, and it is probable that they will not, and for the best reasons, that it falsifies the uniform tenor of their assertions. It ought not here to be unnoticed that these editors must will have abetted injustice and encouraged instruments of it, for they could not know of this decision of the British government in 1804, which has been subsequently disregarded in practice.

We apprehend that if it shall appear when the official accounts shall be received, that the act of France is a *bona* transaction, according to our law, Great Britain must revoke her edicts, under

whatever name, violating our neutral commerce, or by the operation of the law we are placed in a state of non-intercourse with her.

There is but little doubt but G. Britain will revoke her orders in council, issued subsequent to the French decrees; but that is not enough.

Every violation of neutral right is not an order in council, but it is not therefore the less a violation. If by a pertinacity in adhering to her infractions of national law and neutral rights, she is placed in a state of non-intercourse with us, it will be her own act deliberately performed, with the law of the U. States before her—a law irrevocable too, because it will have been acted under in relation to one of the belligerents, and could not be repealed without such a breach of good faith as the U. States will not be guilty of, whatever example may have been set by other nations.

We copy the following from the Delaware Watchman. It is worthy the attentive perusal of the politician.

The following is the history of Old Sarum, is extracted from the journal of travels lately published by Mr. Silliman of Connecticut Americans may see in this authentic article an instance of the purity of that stupendous fabric the British constitution, which bestows upon a place, whose existence is only to be traced in a *ruined castle* the privilege of sending two members to the *popular* branch of the legislature, while it denies the privilege of one to two of the most industrious cities in the kingdom, Manchester and Birmingham, containing a population of 200,000 souls. Old Sarum is a specimen of those numerous sources of corruption in Great Britain, emphatically denominated "rotten boroughs"—the representatives from which compose a majority of the house of commons; a herd of venal wretches who sell their consciences to the minister, and like abject spaniels follow his lead, if that should be to the destruction of their country. The history of old Sarum is, briefly, this. Just by the river there is a spacious and lofty hill, which from the remotest antiquity, was occupied as a military station, and fortified with a strong castle. All the nobles of that realm were summoned to this place in the reign of the conqueror, to swear fealty to him. The town and cathedral were included within the limits of the fortifications by which means the clergy and people were continually subjected to the oppressissions of the military, and they suffered from the want of water also, for which reasons about six hundred years ago, they obtained leave from the Pope, to remove and build New Sarum or Salisbury, with the cathedral which is now there.

"From that time old Sarum declined, and that which was anciently one of the most splendid and important places in the kingdom, is now a ruin. The remains of the castle and ramparts are still to be seen, and they are so conspicuous and commanding that they struck me with wonder at a considerable distance, and before I knew what they were. Of the town of old Sarum *not a single house is left*; still the place retains its most important privileges. *and although no human being inhabits there, it sends two members to parliament.* It is said, that not long ago, the right of election was vested in a single person; now, I am told it resides in seven. The election is held in a booth erected for the occasion, beneath a particular tree, which was pointed out to me by some people whom I saw in the fields. Old Sarum lives only in history and sends two members to parliament, but Manchester and Birmingham send none!"

Let those who are such ardent admirers of every thing British, read the following article defining the powers of the British parliament. It is extracted from an English Geography, of the *highest authority*, which was compiled and printed under the eye of the government.

[*Independent Whig.*

"Its powers, as defined by the English lawyers, equal those of the most despotic monarchies in any part of the world. By parliament the succession to the crown can be regulated, the established religion of the country, and even the constitution itself, essentially altered; nay, its power can operate upon itself in such a manner as to lengthen or shorten the term of its sittings; the laws of every denomination are subject to its authority, and may be made, reversed, or altered according to its determinations. The liberties of the people therefore entirely depend on this powerful assembly; and if by any means the majority should be influenced in such a manner as to abridge or even to destroy these liberties, there could be no redress in law, but would be systematically enslaved, and that more effectually than under the greatest despot in the world. Accordingly it was a maxim of the great lord treasurer Burleigh's in the name of queen Elizabeth, that England could never be ruined but by parliament."

How far parliament have acted for the interest of the people must be judged from the history of the country. It is not, however, saying too much, that for a century past, their power seems to have been greatly superior to their wisdom. Their profuse grants to the crown, in order to support the most expensive schemes which either failed entirely, or were thrown aside as useless when accomplished, have involved the nation in an enormous sum of debt, from whence it is easy to see that it never can be extricated. The accumulation of taxes has undoubtedly made it more difficult for the lower classes of people to subsist, and of consequence must have diminished population. Under this load, however, the kingdom is still supposed to flourish and to enjoy her liberties, though it is apparent that they have liberty to do little or nothing without *paying for it*; an indulgence that would undoubtedly not be granted by the most despotic monarch on earth; not to mention, that in England many commodities are taxed more than they can bear, so that it is scarcely possible in these articles, to carry on a fair trade.

The blessings of Old England.—Cobbett, in his *Weekly Register* of the 21st of October last, came out boldly against the celebration of the king of Great Britain's reign of 50 years, and represented it as a curse instead of a blessing. The following reasoning against the jubilee, as it was termed, is strong and conclusive:

"When the king mounted the throne, the debt of which the nation pays the interest in taxes, amounted to about ninety millions; it now amounts to nearly seven hundred millions, & one year's taxes now, is nearly equal to what the whole debt then was. The poor rates of England and Wales then amounted to about a million and a quarter annually: They now amount to more than six millions annually. The number of parish paupers was then about two hundred thousand: That number is now above twelve hundred thousand. When his reign began, it cost the laboring man five days' work to earn a bushel of flour; and now it costs him ten days' work to earn a bushel of flour; & if he happens to have three children, it is, upon the common run of wages, utterly impossible for him to earn bread enough for his family to eat, to say nothing of meat, drink, clothing, fire, and house rent."

What wonderful anomalies do we see, in commerce! What extraordinary revolutions!

In '93, Britain pretends to starve France—in 1810, France presents her exuberant udder to the famished mouths of the British.

In 1408, Britain denies even Jesuit's bark to the sick enemy—two years after, the same enemy nourishes her with bread.

In 1808, Britain *professes* to stint her enemy in every branch of commerce—even neutrals shall not trade with him—in 1810, she begs for French licences, and drives a trade for herself.

In 1810, the belligerents trade together—while neutrals are generally excluded.

Enquirer.

From the Boston Gazette.

General Brune, is supposed to be, if alive, in one of the dungenos in Vincennes; *(living in splendor near Paris, on his estate, but in bad health;)* Bernadotte, (prince of Ponte Corvo) has disappeared in the same way; [he has disappeared exactly in the same way—for he happened to be present at the ball of the prince of Schwartzenburgh, where he distinguished himself by his zeal to prevent damage by the fire;] Angerau is suspected also to be in disgrace. [Angereau received a wound in the battle of Montenolle, in the first Italian campaign, which had occasionally effected him ever since, and which rendered it necessary after the battle of Eylau where he had suffered great fatigue and exposure, that he should retire to France, he lately commanded in Catalonia, where through similar causes, he has been rendered unable to perform further duty, and has with permission returned to France, and is succeeded by Macdonald;] and Lacombe, one of the best generals in his service, has never been employed since the war in which Bonaparte first commanded in Italy; [this must be *Lacourbe*, but it also exhibits the writer's ignorance of the history of the times; Lacourbe served along with Massena, in the campaign against Suwarrow; Bonaparte commanded first in 1796; Lacourbe was with Massena in Switserland in 1804—so much for Boston intelligence!] *Aurora.*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON NOVEMBER 20.

MARRIED——In the vicinity of this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Moore, Doct. R WITHERSPOON, of Williamsburg, S. Carolina, to Miss MARY ANN TODD, eldest daughter of Gen. Robert Todd.

On Friday evening, Nov. 9, SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Esq. of the Orleans territory, to Miss SUSAN GARRETT, of this place.

Two mails from the eastward are due at this place. We copy the President's Proclamation from a Chillicothe paper.

BY THE PRESIDENT.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the fourth section of the act of Congress passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain & France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," it is provided 'that in case either Great Britain or France shall before the third of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, & if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act entitled 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and great Britain & France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease & be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid:"

And whereas, it has been officially made known to this government that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect, on the first of the present month: Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they ceased on the said first dry of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with (L. S.) my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty fifth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

(CIRCULAR)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
November 2d, 1810.

SIR—You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the U. S. announcing the revocation of the edicts of France which violated the neutral commerce of the U. S. and that the restrictions, imposed by the act of May 1st, last, accordingly cease from this day in relation to France. French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbors and waters of the U. S. any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

It also follows, that if G. Britain shall not, on the 2d day of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts violating the commerce of the U States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 18th sections of the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall in conformity with the act first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to Great Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless therefore you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will, from and after the said day, carry into effect the above mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbors and waters of the United States, and the importation into the U. S. of any articles the growth, produce or manufactures of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and of any article whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the collector of the of customs for the district of

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

A PROPOSED law of the last session of the legislature, not laid before the house, owing to the bill not being prepared in time, or some other cause, seems not generally to be known; and as it is an *original* in itself, and may possibly become a subject of contemplation to the members at the ensuing session, perhaps those on whom it is intended to operate, would like to scrutinize its provisions, in order that it may be prepared to aid or oppose its enaction.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, owing to various causes, the use of ardent spirits, and more particularly whiskey, has become too prevalent in this commonwealth: and divers good citizens have impaired their fortunes and constitutions, by the intemperate use thereof, and have become so deranged in mind as not to be sensible of their degraded disgusting situation, nor have resolution to reform when made acquainted with it—and their friends not having the legal right to confine these abandoned persons until they may be restored to health of body and mind: for remedy whereof

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly*, that each of the county courts of this commonwealth, a majority of the justices thereof being present, may so soon as they deem it expedient, levy on the tithables of the county, the sum of dollars to be collected by the sheriff of the county, and accounted for as other public money, and appropriated as herein after shall be directed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, that the county court in each county shall purchase (with the money so levied) acres of land, in a private healthy situation, and erect thereon, a strong comfortable roomy building; secured with walls, bars and bolts, to be called the house of Recreation.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, that the county courts shall annually appoint a governor over the several houses of recreation in this commonwealth, and shall in laying the levy, raise the sum of $ 600 as a salary for each governor so appointed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, that any man hereafter convicted of habitual drunkenness in the manner hereafter mentioned, shall suffer a confinement in the house of recreation, in the county where the recreatee may reside at the time, subject to the orders of the governor; until he obtain from the commissioners, a certificate of his reformation.

Sec. 5. *Be is further enacted*, that the governor of each house of recreation in this commonwealth shall be entitled to demand and recover of the trustees of the estates of such recreatees as are able to pay for their maintenance, the sum of dollars, and said governor shall find employment for such recreatees who have no estate, and shall maintain them for their services.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, that whenever complaint is made to any circuit judge of this commonwealth on oath, that a certain individual comes within the provisions of this law, then the judge shall issue his warrant commanding the sheriff of the county, wherein the alledged offence has been committed to bring the person accused before him, at the court house of the county, and also to summon a jury to meet at the same time and place—when said judge shall swear the jury to enquire into the charge, and if the accused person be found guilty, the judge shall commit said recreatee forthwith to the house of recreation, and send with him the record of the inquisition, which shall be safely kept by the governor of the house of recreation.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, that any man proven to be so much adicted to intoxication as to be incapable of discharging his duty to society, and of making a proper provision for his family, shall be held and deemed an habitual drunkard, and be liable to be punished as such.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, that when any one shall be committed to a house of recreation, as soon thereafter as may in the opinion of physicians be consistent with health, such person shall be totally debarred the use of spiritous liquors for the space of one year—at the end of which time it shall be the duty of the governor thereof to offer spirits to said recreatee for the space of six months if he should so long refuse to accept, and if during said six months said recreatee shall not have drank any, he shall be entitled to his certificate of reformation, and be discharged from imprisonment.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, that no person shall be permitted to visit a house of recreation except at the request of one of the recreatees, and then only be permitted to to see the person making the application.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted* that the governor of each house of recreation in this commonwealth, shall, before he enters on the duties of his office enter into bond in the penal sum of 10,000 dollars conditioned, that he will treat the recreatees kindly, make good provision for them, furnish them with nourishing food &c. will withhold from them all kinds of spirituous liquors, and that he shall furnish employment for the poor recreatees who are unable to pay for their support.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, that the county court shall annually appoint five commissioners, whose duty it shall be to attend the house of recreation once a week at least, during the year, and see that the law is duly executed, and that the governor does his duty, and report annually to the county court—and the said county courts shall appoint trustees from time to time to take charge of the estates of recreatees during their imprisonment.

This act shall be in force from and after the 25th day of December next.

In addition to the foregoing, some other provisione were suggested; that another building should be provided for the punishment of distillers, store keepers and whiskey shop keepers who wickedly minister to the ruin of families by the selling of whiskey to known drunkards; and that their confinement should be more ignominious and severe, inasmuch as they have not the apology of sots—who can plead that they are not of sound mind. But the friends of the bill being aware of the avarice of man, conceived that this evil would prove incurable, recommended that for the present, they should not be mentioned. At some future period, after the effect of the law against drunkards is experienced, some legislative provision may be made for the punishment of the retailers of spirits better calculated to cure the disease.

When the bill was first mentioned, some apprehension was entertained of its failure, from a supposition that many of the members are interested against it. That it was striking at the consumption of whiskey, whereby they might be affected in a variety of ways. That members who depended on grog shops for their elections would fear a loss of popularity.

Those who were distillers, would lose custom, and it is even alledged that some of the members might possibly be so unportunate as to incur the penalties of this law, and be thereby prevented from aiding in the enaction of laws for amelioration of the morals of society. But I combated these opinions by replying that the august members of the general assembly constituted the selected wisdom and virtue of the state, and they possessed sentiments superior to their selfish mercenary ideas, and were altogether incapable of acting but from the most pure disinterested patriotic motives.

A. MEMBER.

The 2d session of the 11th Congress of the United States will commence at Washington City on *Monday the 3d day of December*,—The Legislature of this state will meet at Frankfort on the same day.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent the state of Georgia in the XIIth Congress—*Bibb, Troup, Cobb, & Hall.*

DIED—At Richmond—On Sunday evening, the 28th ult. Col. Carrington, one of the few surviving heroes of the revolution—A man of sterling integrity and worth.

ALSO—Mr. John Prosser, of the house of Prosser and Moncure—Auctioneers.

SUMMARY.

It appears, from London dates up to the 14th of Sept. that the emperor of Austria is about to make some important changes in the constitution of his military force. The regular army is to undergo a great reduction, while the landwehr is to be increased as much as possible. We are inclined to ask, how has this come about? Bonaparte formerly had a great antipathy to the landwehr, & if we recollect right, he made the raising and arming of that discription of force one of the main grounds of his accusation against Austria at the commencement of the last war. Are we to consider the indulgence now shewn to Austria as a proof of the influence of Maria Louisa?—Other accounts from Hermstadt states, excepting some actions, which, without being decisive, have been in favor of the Russians, we know nothing of the progress of their arms in Bulgaria. Varna has not yet surrendered to the Russians. It is reported that the Grand Vizier had received some reinforcements, and has driven the Russians to a considerable distance from that place. The Russians hitherto have had the best of the campaign. Their heavy artillery overwhelms the Turks.—A report prevails, that the Turks have obtained a victory before Schumla.——It is stated at Vienna, that his majesty the emperor will soon set out for Styria, & the borders of Croatia. The empress will proceed to Hungary, to wait his majesty's return.—In order to reduce the expenses of the army there are to be no longer any third battalions. The companies are to be reduced from 190 to 100 men. The militia (Landwehr) on the contrary, will become general; the officers who are out of employment by the reduction in the army will be employed in disciplining it. This will add to our military force.——Accounts from Constantinople of the 12th of July says, it has been officially announced that the Pacha of Rudschuck, having placed a Russian corps of 10.000 men, which was before that place, between two fires, killed 700 and made 7,400 prisoners. The grand Seignior displays uncommon energy. In a new proclamation he has declared that every Mussulman capable of bearing arms, who will not range himself under the standard of Mahomet, to fight for his country and Religion, shall be considered and dealt with as an unbeliever. The sultan reviews the troops daily that are proceeding to reinforce the main army. A body of guards, to consist of 17,000 cavalry, is organizing. Great events may soon be expected. From Presburg we learn that letters from several parts of Turkey mention great advantages obtained by the Russians. According to accounts, the Grand Vizier's army has capitulated; others state that it cut its way thro' the Russian army, and made good its retreat to Adrianople. The fate of Turkey entirely depends on that of the Grand Vizier's army. Should it succeed in falling back without great loss, it is probable that it will prevent the Russians from advancing to Adrianople. Varna still holds out. It received a supply of provisions from two frigates and a convoy from Constantinople.—The Russians could not prevent its entering the fortress.——By the way of Petersburg we learn that gen. Sass repulsed the sorties of the enemy from Rudschuck for five successive days, subsequent to the 25 of June. On the 27th and 29th we had two sharp actions with the Turkish troops, who were much more numerous than ours. The first lasted eight hours, the second four hours and a half. In both the enemy were completely routed, and driven back with considerable loss under the walls of Rudschuck. They left upwards of 700 dead on the field, but carried off their wounded. We had a captain belonging to the staff, and eleven soldiers killed. General Termelow, who observes Guirgewo, has taken possession of the forts of Simniza and Slobodsejah, and established, by means of the flotilla, a communication between his corps and that of gen. Sass ——There is still later accounts from England, by the ship Orozimbo, in 41 days from Liverpool, which says that the king of Denmark has imposed an embargo on all the ports of Holstein.—*Supporter.*

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday night the 16th of October last, in the streets of Lexington, a SORREL HORSE about 14 hands high, light mane and tail, the off eye blind, a small lump on one of his buttocks, a small snip, neither shod nor branded, about ten or eleven years old, had on a new saddle and bridle, paces and canters, though apt to stumble. Whoever will deliver said horse or give information where he can be had, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, and all expenses paid.

GEO: TEGARDEN.

Novr. 19th, 1810.

Clarke county, to wit.

Taken up by William Henry,

living on the waters of Stoner, one mile from Brinningsburg's mill, a bay MARE about five feet high, upwards of 15 years old, has both hind feet white, a star and snip, branded with something like a stirrup iron on the near shoulder, appraised to $ 16 50c. She has some marks of a collar.

JNO. WARD, J. P.

Sept. 12, 1810.

Scott County.

Taken up by George Garnett,

on Eagle creek, a brown mare, fourteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near shoulder P had on a 4s 6d bell a leather collar with two buckels—appraised to $20.

GEORGE BERRY.

September 12th, 1810. §

Take Notice,

THAT I shall on the 8th day of December Next (1810) proceed to sell at public auction, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Fisher Rice, a tract of land lying in the county of Jessamine, on the Hickman road, containig two hundred acres, to secure to William Shrieve, John M'Kinney and William M'Connell the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars, interest and all cost of sale &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, whereon the said Fisher Rice now resides.

JAMES CLARK, Trustee.

Nov. 19th, 1810.

Taken up by Henry Toon, on Eagle creek, Cobb's settlement, Scott county, a dark bay mare, 10 years old, hollow back, one or two small saddle spots, docked, 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock thus, XX—appraised to $50 before me

JOHN GUILL, J. P.

September 29, 1810. †

POETRY.

Mr. M'Creery's praiseworthy undertaking, *the adapting new words to the old Irish music*, merits the encouragement of every lover of music.—The song which follows is intended for this collection. *Public adv.*

THE AMERICAN STAR.

Come strike the bold anthem, the war dogs are howling,
Already they eagerly snuff up their prey;
The red cloud of war o'er our forest is scowling,
Soft peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away;
The infants affrighted, cling close to their mothers,
The youth grasp their swords, for the combat prepare,
Whilst beauty weeps, fathers and lovers and brothers,
Who rush to display the American Star.

Come blow the shrill bugle, the loud drum awaken,
The dread rifle seize, let the cannon deep roar;
No heart with pale fear, or faint doubtings be shaken,
No slave's hostile foot leave a print on our shore,
Shall sisters, wives, mothers and daughters left weeping,
Insulted by ruffians, be drag'd to despair?
Oh no! from his hills the proud eagle comes sweeping,
And waves to the brave the American Star.

The spirits of Washington, Warren, Montgomery,
Look down from their clouds with bright aspect serene,
Come soldiers, a tear and a toast to their memory,
Rejoicing they'll see us, as they once have been;
To us the high boon by the GODS have been granted,
To spread the glad tidings of liberty far,
Let millions invade us we'll meet them undaunted,
And conquer or die by the American Star.

Your hands, then, dear comrades round liberty's altar,
United, we swear by the souls of the brave!
Not one from the strong resolution shall faulter,
To live independent or sink in the grave;
Then free men file up, lo! the blood banners flying,
The high bird of liberty streams thro' the air,
Beneath him oppression and tyranny dying,
Success to the beaming American Star.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORY OF A SHEEP;

OR

THE EFFECTS OF CROWDED SPEECH.

(A true tale, communicated to the Editors.)

"O sire, cried Robinson, the sheep! the sheep!
What of the sheep, replied the king, pray, pray—
Dead, Robinson, dead, dead, or run away?
Dead, answered Robinson—dead, dead!
Then like a drooping lilly hung his head."

Peter Pindar.

Not many weeks since, a gentleman in Philadelphia purchased a Noble Merino ram at auction, and sent him by a servant to his country residence, to graze upon his farm. The gentleman being very rich, and occupied with business, seemed to speak by the second, and throw out his words without space or stop between them; thinking, perhaps, his servant might have more time than he—"Harke Sir inform Mrs. —— that on day of there will be numerous party to dine with us in the country and here's a fine Merino ram see that you keep him in good order." Now, by the rood, he did not intend that the ram should be eaten! but that he should eat the choicest grass and clover on his plantation. Unfortunately for this "patriarchal ram," his name was coupled in the message with a dinner party, and the servant emptied the contents of his budget in a heap.

On the appointed day, the company assembled at the villa of Mr. N ——; the dinner hour was not yet pronounced by the clock, nor pointed to by the dial. So, it was proposed to take a turn over the fields, to see the Merino ram, the flocks and trees. But, Mrs. intimated to them, that the luckless Merino would be shortly *on the table*. This was certainly a surprize upon Mr. ——, who looked

"White as the ghost who sought king Priam's bed,
And told him that his warlike son was dead."

Why, patient or impatient reader, should I say more to caution you against confusion of speech, or an improper collocation of words? [WHIG.

How to withhold a principal witness from appearing at Court.

A fellow swore in a County Court, (in England) that he left a principal witness in such a condition, that if he continued in it half an hour longer, he must inevitably die. It was a preconcerted thing——he left the witness at a tavern with half a gallon of Brandy at his mouth.

Doctor Mead has his rise in life, from being called to see the Dutchess of ——, at midnight. She unfortunately drank to excess—the Doctor also was very often much in liquor, and was so that night. In the act of feeling her pulse, slipping his foot, he cried, "Drunk by G——" meaning of himself. She imagining he had found out her complaint, which she wished to conceal, told the doctor, if he kept it secret, she would recommend him. She did so, and made his fortune.

In an advertisement of a house in the country, it is mentioned as one of the great advantages of its situation, that in all probability, a *new street* will be *cut through it*.

Method of suppressing a Mob, without bloodshed.

In the year 1792, the Women of Toulon declared themselves in a state of insurrection, and, assembling in great crowds, threatened to hang the Magistrates, if they did not lower the price of sugar. The Procurater Syndic, at first laughed at their threats; but, the multitude refusing to disperse, he assembled the Council General of the Commune, and ordered the fire-engines, with a plentiful supply of water, mixed with soot, to be drawn out in battle array. By a vigorous discharge of this smutty artillery, the insurgents in petticoats were completely routed, and quietly retired to their homes.

The Duke of York *(mirabile dictu!)* has renewed his visits to Mrs. Clarke, and divides his hours of dalliance between Parsons Green and Putney.

Great Bells.—The heaviest single Bells in England are at the following cities and towns, viz. Oxford, the Mighty Tom, weighs 7 ton, 15 cwt.; Exeter, Great Tom, 6 ton; London, St. Paul's Clock Bell the Tom Growler, 5 ton; Lincoln, the Great Tom, 4 ton, 14 cwt. (and best bell); Canterbury Cathedral Clock Bell, 3 ton, 14 cwt.; Gloucester College Clock Bell, 2 ton, 10 cwt To ring the whole extent of changes of twelve Bells, keeping them continually going, will take no less time than 44 years, at the speed of about 21 changes each minute, with a tenor Bell 40 cwt.

Sir Peter Lely made a rule never to look at a bad picture: having found by experience, that whenever he did so, his pencil took a tint from it. Apply this to bad books and bad company.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GEORGIA.

The spirit of enterprise and improvement, which exists in our country, is rapidly advancing its interests and promoting its actual independence.—Among the various objects which have engaged the attention of the most enlightened men of our nation, it would have been strange, had the improvements in agriculture been overlooked or neglected. So far from this, associations have been formed in almost every state, whose influence, added to the enlightened exertions of many intelligent and opulent individuals, is rapidly changing the face of the cultivated part of our country, and abundantly increasing the quantity and value of the products of our soil.

In no state of the union, would this attention to agricultural improvements, be more felt or better rewarded than in the state of Georgia. Comprising a variety of soil and climate, sufficient to embrace the culture of most of the valuable articles, the growth of other countries, the attention of our farmers has been principally engrossed by the cultivation of a few articles for exportation: important, certainly in themselves, but of fluctuating demand, and most of them precarious in product. So many enemies to the growth of these important staples, render it judicious to multiply the number of such staples.

Indigo and tobacco, which, a few years since, were among the most important articles of cultivation in the southern states, we have seen superceded by cotton. Rice is the only article of culture, (of the great staples) which has maintained its ground.

The varying condition of the commercial world, may, perhaps, render even that a less valuable article of culture than others.

To multiply our resources, by the introduction of new articles of culture—to improve the cultivation of our ground, even in the articles we now grow, and to ameliorate our climate, which depends so much upon the draining and cultivating our low grounds, an association has been formed in this place, from a persuasion that it will advance the general interests of the state.

They have purchased lands and laborers, for the purpose of prosecuting those experiments: and they invite the gentlemen farmers, and all others in the state, who have, or will turn their attention to these subjects, (so important to every individual) to co-operate with them; and contribute their knowledge and experience to this association, as to a place of general deposit and expenditure of such information.

And to form a more intimate connection of the farming interest of the state, they invite the intelligent and experienced to become members of this association. They will have the goodness to address their communications to the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMING,
THOMAS YOUNG,
L. KOLLOCK,
} *Corresponding Committee.*

Savannah, Sept. 20, 1810.

New Steam-Boats for Lake Champlain.

We are happy to hear that Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, are making preparations to build two Steam-Boats on Lake Champlain, which are to be finished in a style superior to those on the North River, both in their machinery and interior arrangements. This enterprize will establish an elegant communication between N. York and Montreal. A capital of $50,000 is to be raised by subscription, and there is little doubt that the profits will amply pay the stockholders, for the present boat on on the lake, although badly organized and with such wretched accommodations as may be considered an imposition on the public will at least clear 9000 dollars this year. This boat being an exact imitation of the North River steam boat, and a violation of Mr. Fulton's patent a suit has been commenced to stop her, and thereby render justice to the patentee, and to the public, by establishing a more commodious and complete conveyance.—N. Y. PUB. AD.

ITALIAN PROVERBS.

Every one has his cricket in his head and makes it sing as he pleases.

The devil goes shares with the gambler.

He who converses with nobody is either a brute or an angel.

He who has good health is young, and he is rich who owes nothing.

The sickness of the body is often the health of the soul.

The good wife doth not say, will you have this, but gives it to you.

That is a good misfortune which comes alone.

Speaking without thinking is shooting without taking aim.

One mild word quenches more heat than a hundred buckets of water.

Make one bargain with other men, and four with yourself.

The world without peace is the soldier's pay.

Idleness buries a man alive.

He who makes a good war makes a good peace.

A rich country and a bad road.

PALEY ON PRAYER.

The following extract is recommended for serious and devout consideration.

When one man desires to obtain any thing of another, he betakes himself to entreaty: and this may be observed of mankind in all ages and countries of the world. Now what is universal, may be called natural; and it seems probable, that God, as our supreme governor, should expect, that towards himself, which, by a natural impulse, or by the irresistable order of our constitution, he has prompted us to pay to every other being on whom we depend.

The same may be said of thanksgiving.

Prayer likewise is necessary to keep up the minds of mankind, a sense of God's agency in the universe, and of their own dependency upon him.

Yet after all, the duty of prayer depends upon its efficacy—for I confess myself unable to conceive, how any man can pray, or be obliged to pray, who expects nothing from his prayers; but who is persuaded, at the time he utters his request, that it cannot possibly produce the smallest impression upon the Being, to whom it is addressed, or advantage to himself. Now the efficacy of prayer imports, that we obtain something in consequence of praying, which we should not have received without prayer; against all exception of which, the following objection has been often and seriously alledged. "If it be most agreeable to perfect wisdom and justice, that we should receive what we desire, God, as perfectly wise and just, will give it to us without asking: If it be not agreeable to these attributes of his nature, our entreaties cannot move him to give it us; and it were impious to expect that they should." In fewer words, thus: "If what we request be fit for us, we should have it without prayer; if it be not fit for us, we cannot obtain it by praying." This objection admits but of one answer, namely, that it may be agreeable to perfect wisdom, to grant that to our prayers, which it would not have been agreeable to the same wisdom to have given us without praying for.

METHODISTS.—We hear that the 67th annual conference of the Methodists late in connection with the Rev. JOHN WESLEY, deceased, began on Monday last, at 6 o'clock, in the new chapel, city road. About 200 preachers are arrived, and very few more are expected, it being one of their rules not to leave any circuit, unless on some extraordinary occasion, without a preacher. From the long standing of this respectable body of religious people, their uniform attachment to christian discipline, the strict examination of the moral and religious character of every preacher, individually, every year, as well as from their indefatigable labor in the work of the ministry, it is not to be wondered that they prosper and increase.—Nor have they any thing to fear (whatever ignorance or envy may suggest) from a government so well acquainted with the long tried loyality of their political principles.

[*London Statesman, Aug.* 3

"The Gospel of JESUS CHRIST will never have its full and proper effect upon mankind, until it is completely disentangled from every human institution.—Leave it to itself—let it have fair play—clog it not with civil pains and penalties—let it stand or fall by its own intrinsic worth—let neither Kings nor Bishops lay their officious hands upon it; and then see how it will make its way among men. The greatest possible motive, by which man can be animated, is the salvation of his own soul. If this will not move us, nothing else will be of any avail."

A NEW PAIR OF

RED SADDLE-BAGS

WERE found in my waggon at Harrodsburg springs on Saturday the 3d of November. Inquiry having been made at the time for the owner, and none being found—they were brought from the above place to Lexington, and will be delivered up to the proprietor, on application, and the expense of this advertisement being paid.

ABNER BEAN.

November 6th, 1810. 2t*

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF "*THE REPORTER,*"

THE NEW AMERICAN
RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK;
COMPRISING
THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

In a variety of English words, spelled according to the most approved modern orthography; and calculated by accent, quantity, syllabication, and analogical arrangement, to facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation. The whole interspersed with entertaining, moral, and instructive reading lessons, adapted to the puerile age.

BY SAMUEL WILSON.
Author of the Kentucky English Grammar.

Each rising art by just gradation moves:
Toil builds on toil; and age on age improves.
COLLINS.

THE NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLIN-BOOK was undertaken by the compiler principally for the instruction of his own children. No other consideration could have overcome the reluctance he felt in descending from the higher and more inviting walks of literature, and science, to the humble, laborious, and repulsive employment of the abecedarian.

Sensible of the influence of first impressions on the infant mind, and deeming the corner-stone of as much importance to the stability of the building, as the key-stone of the arch, he was anxious to procure elementary books correspondent to the design. With this view, he was led to inspect the spelling-books commonly imported to us from the East, and with which, such as they are, we are abundantly supplied.

Happy could he have been the messenger of better tidings from the East, the herald of praise, rather than of censure; but truth, justice, and candour oblige him to declare the real state of the case, which he is ready at any time to demonstrate, that he found the most popular of those productions, replete with errors the most palpable in orthography, accentuation, and syllabication. In the typographical part, also, instead of meeting with large, plain, distinct characters, calculated to attract the attention of children, he found them generally printed on bad paper, in a small ill-formed type, scarcely legible; and one part of the word frequently printed in Roman Letters, and the other in Italic. The whole constituting a farrago, to which the most apposite motto would be Ovid's *rudis indigestaque moles, quam dixere Chaos.*

Disappointed in his expectations from the East, and knowing of nothing of the kind attempted in the West; importuned also by some gentlemen, who, as well as himself, were dissatisfied with the spelling-books in common use, he was, at last, prevailed on to essay something which might serve as a pedestal to support the column of education, and by gentle gradations accommodate instruction to the puerile age. The principle upon which it is conducted may be seen in the preface. How far he has succeeded in the accomplishment of his object, it is not his province to determine. He is sensible the performance is not exempt from imperfections. He could have wished to have rendered it more elaborate, and in particular, to have examined all the proof sheets before publication; but circumstances rendered this, in a measure, impracticable. He is, therefore, not so confident as a fellow-labourer in the East, who considers his "tables as susceptible of little improvement, well executed, and *perfectly* correct." Perfection alas! is not the lot of mortal man! Different degrees of approximation only are attainable. The compiler, however, flatters himself that the NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK will bear a comparison with any work of the kind, yet published in America.

THE NEW AMERICAN
RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

PROPOSALS,
BY WILLIAM W. WORSLEY,
OF LEXINGTON, KY.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A PERIODICAL WORK,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE RURAL VISITER.

THE object of this publication will be to rescue from oblivion those improvements in Agriculture and Domestic Œconomy which are daily making in our country, and which at present have no other repository than the fleeting pages of a newspaper; as also, to compress in one mass every thing which may be deemed useful on those subjects, which are at present dispersed through numerous costly and voluminous publications.

TERMS.

1. It will be published on a new type, and fine medium paper, imported for the purpose from the city of Philadelphia.

2. There will be four numbers issued during the year, and each number contain 120 closely printed octavo pages.

3. A copious index will accompany the last number of each volume; together with an elegant engraved *Frontispiece*, representing some rural scene.

4. The price will be *two dollars* and *fifty cents*, payable on delivery of the second number.

Taken up by Ambrose Eubank,
living on Four Mile creek, Clarke county, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, about 14 hands high, a lump on his near jaw, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible, appraised to 20 dollars, before me.—Also a two year old sorrel mare colt, both hind feet white, no brand, appraised to 17 dollars.

WM. M'MILLAN.

August 27th, 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines
PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers sell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original *genuine* Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son
SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.
LEXINGTON.

☞ A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

AN APPRENTICE
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks
OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at this Office.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE
IN CASH,

WILL be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to Josiah P. Moon, of Campbell county, Virginia, a power of attorney to transact certain business therein specified. For certain reasons, I do hereby revoke and annul the said power in all its parts. Witness, my hand in Jessamine county, this 3d day of November, 1810.

3t* JOHN A. MOON.

Clarke county.

Taken up by John Haggard, on the waters of Indian creek, near Kentucky river, one grey MARE, two years old rising, 14 hands high, shod all round, her legs dark, and both hind feet white, appraised to $50. Also one iron grey HORSE COLT, one year past, both hind feet white, appraised to [illegible]

D. HAMPTON, J. P.

Sept. 11th, 1810.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
A Tragic Comedy
BY ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.